

Knoxville Chronicle

VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1871.

NO. 226.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The German Victory at St. Quentin.

Fifteen Thousand Prisoners Captured.

Consternation in Northern France.

Congressional and Washington News.

MISCELLANY.

DISASTROUS REVERSES TO THE FRENCH.
Occupation of St. Quentin—10,000 French Prisoners.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Evening.—The bombardment of Longwy is vigorously continued. The town is burning.

Under the cover of a dense fog, the French massed on the 20th inst. before Valerian. Nothing further has yet been attempted.

The French carried Montfermeil on the 19th by surprise, but the Prussians subsequently recovered their position.

The prisoners say that other attacks will be made upon the investing lines, but as yet positively that the National Guards will not fight.

The railroad station at St. Quentin was stormed and the town afterwards taken. Ten thousand prisoners and six guns were captured.

A shell from Longwy fired a farm house within the investing lines. Forty Prussians perished in the flames.

Paris advices to the 19th has little news of the bombardment. The damages are not very extensive and but few have been killed.

A large drove of oxen passed Rheims for Paris ready for Chanz's advance.

Chanz has received reinforcements.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Emperor William telegraphs the Empress Augusta from Versailles on the 19th: "A sortie was made to-day, under cover of a heavy fire. It was entirely fruitless. The French Army of the North was defeated to-day before St. Quentin, and 400 unwounded prisoners and two guns were captured."

VERSAILES, Jan. 21.—All is quiet this afternoon, and the troops on both sides remain in their positions.

The Prussian loss in the recent sortie was four hundred. The French loss was so heavy that they asked for an armistice of forty-eight hours for removing the wounded and burying the dead.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The conflagration of Longwy is confirmed.

The country around Valenciennes is inundated, in consequence of the approach of the Germans.

The Mobilized Guards behaved badly at St. Quentin, fully 15,000 of them being panicked.

A Cambria dispatch, dated the 20th, says there is a panic among the people on account of the Germans approaching.

Faidherbe has gone to Douai, and Gen. Favre to Lille.

The whereabouts of one division of the army is unknown.

Gambetta is at Lille.

A dispatch from Lille of the 21st reports the utmost consternation there. Women and children are fleeing the town, and the troops arriving are in a pitiable state.

Gambetta made a speech, advising resistance to the bitter end, denounced the partisan and cowardly desire of peace on any terms, and repudiated the desire on his part to form a dictatorship. He urged the people and the army to do their duty, promising a final triumph.

The Paris news of the 17th is that Jules Favre is very sick, and that the victims of the bombardment in killed and wounded amount to 49 women, 39 children and 92 men.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Gambetta has made another speech, in which he expressed great confidence in Faidherbe. He announced fresh levies for the army of France.

Cambria has been summoned to surrender.

The Germans are entering the departments of Calvados and Arne.

Bismarck declines to enter upon negotiations for Favre's safe conduct to the Conference.

Advices from Paris say that Trochu stated at the Council on Friday should the hope of outside assistance fail, it would be his duty to surrender the city before the Germans destroyed the public buildings and fired the centre of the city.

The Emperor telegraphed Augusta on the 21st, as follows: "The enemy yesterday entirely withdrew into Paris. Total French loss at St. Quentin, 15,000. The enemy has withdrawn to Valenciennes and Douai. We have reoccupied Cambria."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Stearns was seated as Senator from Minnesota.

Sumner presented the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature adverse to Dominica. Jewett presented resolutions from the St. Louis Board of Trade in favor of widening and deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Trumbull has notice that he would call up the Georgia question as soon as the reports could be printed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Southern Outrages to report at any time, and giving them leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

A bill increasing the pensions of disabled sailors and soldiers was passed.

A bill protecting members of Congress from the importunities of office-seekers was discussed up to adjournment.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced and referred were, for a commission to determine claims for Confederate cruiser depredations, granting lands to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, to bridge the Mississippi at Booneville, reducing post correspondence and consulting postal and telegraph service.

The bill for military and postal road hence to New York was resumed but filibustered over the morning hour.

Wm. W. Payne, of Georgia, was seated. A bill regulating the rank in the navy was reported. It places surgeons and paymasters on the active list and gives them positive rank and makes other alterations.

On a motion to suspend the rules to extend to all the States lately in rebellion the provisions of the act of March 4, 1864 failed—yeas 125, nays 67. The provisions of the bill give equal rights to loyal claimants in all the States. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Judiciary Committee Reports Favorably on Hon. Hill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee will report in favor of Hill but against Miller for seats from Georgia, allegations of political disability being made against Miller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—San Domingo advises to the 10th instant report the appointment of the commission generally received favorably, by some enthusiastically. Affairs are stationary, and proposed improvements are awaiting the action of the American Congress. Agents of German, English, and American capitalists are traveling about the island incubating enterprises dependent upon annexation.

Mr. Daniel Spriggs, for thirty-five years cashier in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, is dead, age 84.

It is reported that the British ministry waits to know if Collector Murphey's proceedings in honor to pardoned Fenians was prompted by his Governor.

The Blair dinner at St. Louis was an immense success.

The House Judiciary Committee will report favorably on the bill amending the bill to enforce the rights of citizens to vote.

Gen. L. Woods was nominated to-day as Governor of Utah.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported to-day in favor of Hill. Senators Stewart and Rice made a minority report in favor of Farrow and Whitley.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the postmasters nominated for Aiken, Newman and Huntsville.

The Committee on Southern Outrages will report to-morrow. The son of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, will be the first witness.

The domestic market at Paris quotes rabbits at 35¢, chickens, 55¢, geese, 70¢, turkeys, 80¢, eggs, 2¢ per piece, dog flesh, 8¢ per pound.

The British brig Maria Ferguson, from Mobile to Liverpool, was wrecked off Tortugas. The cargo is saved.

Faidherbe says his men fought well before St. Quentin but retreated on the 19th before the Prussian reinforcements. The losses on both sides were heavy.

Favre is expected in London to-day.

The Queen and Infanta have departed from Italy for Spain. The Spanish Ambassador at Florence accompanies the royal family.

Faidherbe with staff had arrived at Cambria on the 20th.

The Army of the North is in full retreat.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The trial of Gov. Holden commenced yesterday. His answer to the articles of impeachment covers two hundred pages of foolscap paper.

Payment of Claims to Melinda Harmon.

Mrs. Melinda Harmon, of Greene county, is the widow of mother of the Harmons whose names have passed into the history of our country, for their participation in burning the Lick Creek bridge, for doing which they lost their lives. We are glad to see our Government making a fit, though tardy, recognition of their services, by appropriating to the use of the widow Harmon the sum before given. We have received Senator Brownlow's remarks made in the Senate, and give them in full, together with the proceedings had.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) asks unanimous consent, on behalf of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Brownlow,) that a bill of a local character may be taken up, that he may make some remarks upon it. Is there objection to this proposition? The Chair hears none.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. No. 223) for the relief of Malinda Harmon, widow of Jacob Harmon, deceased, of Greene county, Tennessee.

Mr. Brownlow.—Mr. President, the case of the widow Harmon, of Greene county, East Tennessee, now before the Senate, is without a parallel in the developments of the late rebellion. When the facts are understood—and I will state them briefly—senators will agree with me that Mrs. Harmon's is one of the first claims which should have been met by this Government on the termination of the war.

In the fall of 1861, Gen. McClellan, then commander-in-chief of our armies, with others in authority, stipulated with prominent Union men, then refugees from East Tennessee in Washington, for the burning of all the railroad bridges between the Virginia and Chattanooga, a distance of two hundred and forty miles. Accordingly, on the night of the 6th of November, 1861, precisely at midnight, these bridges were all fired. On its part, the Government pledged itself to follow the burning of the bridges by the immediate occupation of the country, thus protecting its agents in this work with the forces then in Kentucky, on the Tennessee border, under command of General George H. Thomas.

The Government failed to carry out its pledge. As a consequence, the jails and prisons all along the line of railroad were filled with Union men, charged with bridge burning. Jacob Harmon, an honest and industrious German, and one of his sons, residing in the vicinity where the Lick Creek bridge was burned, were thrown into prison and soon after hanged at Knoxville.

While in prison, he executed a mortgage to one John Baxter, of a law firm, upon his farm and home—a valuable little farm, said to be worth \$5,000—with a view to his defense before a drum-head court-martial. The trial before the court-martial was a mockery. The counsel were refused the facilities for defending the prisoners.

Judah P. Benjamin, the Secretary of War, and former Senator from Louisiana, publicly issued and printed an order, which I give in his own words, namely:

"That all those implicated in burning the bridges should be tried by drum-head court-martial, and, if found guilty, publicly executed in the vicinity of the burned bridges; and that their bodies should be left hanging for several days as a warning to the Union men of East Tennessee."

Among those executed were Jacob Harmon and his son, while another son was thrown into prison and kept there until he died.

Since the close of the war, the lawyer referred to has foreclosed the mortgage and sold the farm to pay his services as a lawyer, of no benefit to his clients, while he secured a Shylock's fee; and the result is that this poor widow, whose husband and two sons died for the Union cause, and whose home has been fraudulently taken from her as a consequence of the loyalty of her protectors, is now destitute and suffering for the necessities of life.

It is to enable her to reclaim her home that this bill provides, and since without hesitation the House has passed this bill, I doubt not the Senate will do the same.

[The Chief Clerk read the above remarks at the request of Mr. Brownlow, in consequence of his physical condition disabling him from addressing the Senate.]

The Vice-President.—The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment. It will be reported in full.

The Chief Clerk read the bill. The preamble recites that in the fall of 1861 it was decided by the Secretary of War to cause to be destroyed all the railroad bridges in East Tennessee between Chattanooga and Bristol, and accordingly men were sent there to enlist parties to perform the work; that one Captain David Fry did recruit and enlist as a portion of the force Jacob Harmon and his two sons; that he, Fry, administered the oath to them, and there being no Bible at hand caused them to place their hands on the Union flag, while he solemnly administered the oath to be ever faithful and true to the Union; that he then ordered them to destroy the bridge across Lick creek, and the trestle work, near one mile in length, in Greene county, East Tennessee; that the men picked the opportunity, and under the eye of Captain Fry put fire to the bridge, and destroyed them; that Harmon and his two sons were arrested, placed in a rebel prison, were tried by a rebel court-martial, convicted, and Harmon and one son hung till dead, near the town of Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 17th of December, 1861. (The other son, having contracted disease while in prison, died.) That Harmon employed counsel to defend himself and sons, for which he executed his notes to his attorneys for the sum of \$8,000, and gave them as security a lien or mortgage upon his real estate; that on the 27th of July, 1863, a decree of sale of the land was ordered, for the sum of \$4,139.50, which, if no relief is given, will leave the widow with five children and but little means left whereby to make a support; that it is evident Harmon and sons lost their lives in the service of the Government, and now, in the name of justice, honor, and humanity, the Congress of the United States is in duty bound to relieve the widow and her children from his debt of oppression, they never having received one cent for the services rendered by her husband. The bill therefore directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Malinda Harmon, the widow of Jacob Harmon, deceased, of Greene county, East Tennessee, the sum of \$4,696.70.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. Pomeroy.—I do not wish to object to this bill, but I should like to have the preamble stricken out.

Several Senators—No, no; let it stand. Mr. Morton.—I hope it will be allowed to stand as a model. [Laughter.]

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Police Officers Assaulted—Prisoners Released—The Rioters Captured or Dispersed.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, officers Harper, Burchell, Cliburn and Cole arrested three colored employees of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, who were making night hideous near the crossing north of the railroad. They started to the lock-up with their prisoners, but as they arrived opposite the Virginia shop, on Depot street, were attacked by a crowd of negroes, numbering twenty or thirty, who rescued the prisoners and assaulted the officers. Mr. Harper was struck over the head with a bottle and pretty badly hurt and Mr. Cole hit in the face. Harper then ordered the other officers to go for assistance and was helped up town, where his wounds were attended to, and being severely injured, was taken home.

In a very short time a large number of young men responded to the call, and thus reinforced, the police went vigorously to work, and with the assistance of the citizens, succeeded in capturing nineteen of the rioters, several of whom are thought to be wounded. One fellow, who gave his name as Jesse Calhoun, was shot below the knee with a Smith & Wesson pistol ball, breaking no bones, however. He was taken up stairs in the police room and the wound dressed.

Several prisoners were taken off one of the engines who made a strong resistance, in which pistols were used as well as less dangerous weapons. Officer Burchell was struck on the shoulders with an iron crowbar, which narrowly missed his head, and George Gilbert received a blow on his arm. Several narrow escapes were made from knife-thrusts and blows dealt, by different parties.

The cause of the whole matter is summed up in one word—whisky. The negroes were railroad hands and had been paid off yesterday, and the most of them got drunk. They were to have left town on the gravel train at 9 o'clock, but the train was detained in order to capture as many of the rioters as possible. No one is known to be seriously hurt at the hour of this writing.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." There were many joys at the Exhibition last evening. Go to-night and see for yourself.

Go to the Exhibition this evening.

Go to the CHRONICLE Office to have your Bills, Heads, Posters, Cards, Labels and all kinds of Job Work executed neatly and cheaply.

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Climate as Affecting Agriculture.

NO. IV.

We come now in the progress of our treatise to consider the effects of our climate upon agriculture. In this paper we shall use the word agriculture in an enlarged sense, treating it as embracing all classes of farm products.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

One marked feature of the agriculture of East Tennessee is its resemblance in the main to the agriculture of the Northern States. We raise here very few of the products generally recognized as peculiar to the South. Cotton and tobacco, while produced here to a very limited extent, are not part of our products. We raise on the other hand about everything produced in the Northern States. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, and fruits found in every Northern State are our staple farm products. What has been said of our climate and its resemblance to that of more Northern States easily explains this peculiarity: East Tennessee is a portion of the North transplanted in a Southern climate.

This resemblance is marked not only in our farm products, but in some of the customs and traits of character of our people. As a general rule, lands are divided here in small tracts as in the North. We have but few of the large plantations peculiar to cotton growing States. We had before the war but few slaves and the people were, therefore, less dependent upon slave labor—worked more themselves and had more of the habits of the farmers North than of the planters South. This difference in interests made them different from the South in other respects. They had but little sympathy with the institution of slavery. They did not agree with other portions of the South in their pro-slavery politics. When the war was begun, as a body, their sympathy was with the Government as their heroic acts so familiar to patriots the land over attest.

These peculiarities have always made East Tennessee a place of great interest to Northerners. If they think of immigration South, their first choice is this section. In coming here they can carry on farming as they did North with the benefits of a milder climate as a great advantage and help. We do not know of any leading farm product which does not do better here than in the North, as we shall show at the proper time. It is only of the general features of agriculture as affected by climate we propose to treat now.

In coming to East Tennessee he not only is not called to change his system of farming, but does not come among a people differing from him radically in their habits of living, their system of laws, or their general political, religious and social sentiments.

FARM WORK.

The main work of the farmer is out of doors. He deals with nature, and it is where nature most favors his labors that he wants to go. Nature not only gives him more favorable advantages here, but is likewise partial to the animal creation, which is the chief help he relies on. As a general proposition, it is safe to say that for general out-door farm work, he can here have ten out of the twelve months. He may not and will not have ten entire months for work, but deducting all the days of the winter, either too wet or too cold for such work, and they will not exceed sixty. During this present month of January, now well nigh spent, there have been at least two weeks fitted for any kind of out-door work.

We have no heavy, deep snows which lay for thirty or sixty days, covering up everything from his reach. We have no severe protracted freezing spells, which make it necessary to build expensive, warm stables for protecting stock, or spend half the worth in feeding them grain and hay during the months they can not get grazing. These are facts which greatly reduce the expenses of farming and go to compensate for the difference in the actual richness of the soil and consequent diminished yield.

Upon farm products the advantages of an early spring are not so great as upon the products of gardening or upon the yield of fruits. It is not, the more, necessary just now to reter in detail to the influence of this season upon the quality of the grains raised, as we shall have occasion to treat of that fully in a more appropriate place.

FROSTS.

The following table, taken from Prof. Safford's "Geology of Tennessee," shows the value of this climate for gardening and fruit growing:

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE OCCURRENCE OF FROST DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1861 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Year	First Frost in Spring	Last Frost in Autumn	Length of Frost-free Season	No. of days from first frost to first killing frost	No. of days from last frost to last killing frost
1861	April 29	Sept. 21	October 24	153	182
1862	April 18	Sept. 18	October 19	174	176
1863	April 19	Sept. 19	October 20	162	172
1864	April 19	Sept. 19	October 20	174	172
1865	April 20	Sept. 20	October 21	162	182
1866	April 20	Sept. 20	October 21	162	182
1867	April 20	Sept. 20	October 21	162	182
1868	April 20	Sept. 20	October 21	162	182

Mean of 8 years

172 184

The last spring frosts on an average, it will be seen, come about the middle of

April. These are as a general rule light, and our gardeners avoid disasters by a little watching and care. We have quite a number of professional gardeners, who raise early fruits and vegetables for our city market. This business anywhere about Knoxville, or on the line of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, must one day be a profitable trade, for as soon as the railroad to Cincinnati is completed we can send early fruits and vegetables into the Cincinnati market two weeks in advance of their season. The climate seems particularly suited to vegetables and fruits, and, as our seasons are long, it is not unusual for gardeners to raise two crops during the year from the same piece of ground—taking the early spring for early fruits and vegetables, and the long, fine growing fall weather for maturing winter vegetables sown in summer.

By reference to the table published in our article No. 2, it will be seen the amount of rain fall is pretty equally distributed through the year, so that the summers are not as objectionable for heat or want of rain as is generally supposed.

The general effect of climate, then, may be said to be to give East Tennessee all the advantages of a cold and very many of the advantages of a warm climate. Our agricultural resources are similar as to products to those of Ohio or Illinois, and in some respects similar to those of the Gulf States. Our seasons are longer and give the farmer not only more time for out-door work, but give him opportunities for producing a greater variety of articles. We have in these articles on climate confined ourselves as much as possible to the subject itself. We shall have occasion all along, in connection with other subjects, to make reference to climate and its effects, and probably present additional facts not here given. We have in these articles given facts which we think present this one of the attractions of our section in a very fair light. We have been careful to avoid exaggerations on the one hand and suppression of facts on the other. We think there are some drawbacks to this climate, as there are to all sections, but we have given them as fairly as we have its attractions. A study of this table we have given, and a comparison of the facts stated will, we think, make good our claim as first stated, that, whether for mere healthfulness or for the work of the agriculturists, our climate is one of the strongest attractions we have to present.

We invite the attention of our friends interested in these articles to the facts given in communications in other parts of our paper called forth by our correspondents.

IN TOWN.

A large number of persons from the country were in town yesterday in attendance upon the courts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATAN IN SOCIETY.
A new Book of Universal and Abiding Value. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, it shows how SATAN is working out his most dangerous designs, through a wrong direction of certain of the lower passions. The important subjects discussed are handled with the utmost delicacy, yet with such force and directness that there is no mistaking the author's meaning. The work is fresh from the pen of one of our ablest Physicians and Medical Professors, and deals directly with great evils from which spring physical and moral degradation, social discord and domestic infelicity; that in fact, are sapping the very foundations of Society. It is well calculated to produce a profound impression, and to do good just in proportion as it is read. 44 small pages, with circulars giving particulars, sent free. C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati.

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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent equal all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, Skin and Syphilitic diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

Kidney, Bladder,

Urethra and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence, Urinary Discharges, Catarrhs, Hematuria, and in cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like white of an egg, or the urine is dark, or the urine is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white Bone dust deposits, and where there is a prickling, burning sensation, and pain in the groin, and along the urethra, in all these conditions, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, aided by the application of Radway's Ready Relief to the spine and small of the back, and a few days' use will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the urine will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the Urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber or sherry color.

Are supplied with new, healthy and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from weakening discharges, either male or female, or from Ucers or Sores, through the reparative process of Radway's Sarsaparillian are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.